62

1958/59

See results of Lester Pfisters Corn Production Exp

(For a more profitable agriculture)

1. USE OF A GOOD HYBRID
2. CONTINUOUS CORN
3. LIBERAL USE OF URAN NITROGEN IN FALL
4. ECONOMICAL IRRIGATION
5. DEEP PLOWING-SUBSOIL FERTILIZATION IN FALL
6. EFFICIENT USE OF RAINFALL
7. HIGH ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT OF SOIL
8. SOIL IMPROVEMENT-DECOMPOSITION OF RESIDUE

Stop! Look! See for yourself - 9th year corn - Average yield 122 bu. per A.

PFISTER HYBRID CORN COMPANY
The 187 HYBRIDS
EL PASO, ILLINOIS

PFISTER CORN CO., EL PASO, ILL.

187 HYBRID GUIDE

Lester Pfister shows some typical ears of Single-Cross that he has just picked in the field behind him.

On the front cover . . . Walter and Jerry chat with their father over some sample ears of 187 Hybrids during a Demonstration Day on Lester Pfister's farm at El Paso, Illinois.

History Repeats Itself

TIME FOR ANOTHER CHANGE!

By Lester Pfister

It is interesting to recall the many changes that have taken place on corn belt farms since I was a boy over forty-five years ago. Then we farmed with horse and man power.

I recall husking corn by hand in 1912. It was Reid's Yellow Dent — by far the most popular corn grown at that time — and until 1925 when the Krug corn became available. Like the Reid's the Krug selection was a cross of two open-pollinated strains. Fifty to sixty bushels per acre was considered a very good yield in a good crop year.

Both the Reid and Krug selections had relatively weak stalks, shallow roots, and often as high as 15% barren stalks along with from three to ten percent rotten ears. There was plenty of room for improvement even though the Krug variety was good enough to win the Banner Trophy in the 1926 Iowa State Corn Yield Test.

By 1935 several double cross hybrids had been developed and proven better than the best open-pollinated strains. *The only practical way hybrid seed producers could supply the demand was by growing seed as double crosses.* The yield, quality, and standability were all better than the open-pollinated. In fact, hybrid corn stand-

AVERAGE ACRES PER BUSHEL OF SEED

HILL DROP 2 KERNELS PER HILL

Row Spacing 3'4"

	MF	MLF	LF	MT	MLT	MR	MLR
19" spacing	4.59	3.95	3.61	4.24	3.83	4.08	3.65
25" spacing	6.04	5.20	4.76	5.58	5.04	5.37	4.80
29" spacing	7.01	6.04	5.52	6.47	5.85	6.23	5.57
33" spacing	7.98	6.87	6.28	7.37	6.66	7.09	6.34

At 3 per hill reduce acreage by ¼

At 4 per hill reduce acreage by ½

AVERAGE ACRES PER BUSHEL OF SEED

Checked at 3'4" x 3'4"

	MF	MLF	LF	MT	MLT	MR	MLR
3 kernels per hill	6.30	5.43	4.97	5.83	5.27	5.61	5.02
4 kernels per hill	4.73	4.08	3.73	4.37	3.95	4.21	3.76

MAKING A YIELD CHECK

Find Ear Corn Yield

First:

Husk and weigh the corn in the number of HILLS as shown on the table for check-rowed corn. If drilled, refer to drilled corn table, and husk and weigh the number of LINEAL FEET as shown. The result in pounds represents the EAR CORN YIELD per acre in bushels at 70 pounds per bushel. Next, correct for shelled corn yield.

Correct for Shelled Corn Yield

Second:

Shell 20 pounds of the ear corn and multiply the shelled corn weight by 5. The result is the shelling percentage. 80% is the standard shelling percentage on the basis of 56 pounds of shelled corn from 70 pounds of ear corn. Multiply the ear corn yield by the percent above or below 80%. ADD this result to the ear corn yield if ABOVE 80% or SUBTRACT if BELOW 80%. The result is the SHELLED CORN YIELD. Next, correct for moisture.

TABLE FOR DRILLED CORN

3 Ft.	3 Ft.-2 In.	3 Ft.-4 In.
207 Ft.	196 Ft.	186 Ft.
5 In.	5 In.	6 In.

(Measure and Husk the number of Lineal Feet as shown in above chart corresponding to the distance between rows.)

TABLE FOR CHECK-ROWED CORN

	3 Ft.	3 Ft. 2 In.	3 Ft. 4 In.
3 Ft., 0 In.	69	65	62
3 Ft., 2 In.	65	62	59
3 Ft., 4 In.	62	59	56
3 Ft., 6 In.	59	56	53

(Measure the distance between rows and between hills. Husk the number of hills shown on chart. Example: If corn is planted 3 Ft., 4 In. x 3 Ft., 6 In., husk 53 hills.)

HOW TO CORRECT EAR CORN YIELD FOR SHELLING PERCENTAGE

To determine the number of bushels of shelled corn represented by a given number of bushels of ear corn, use the following method: Shell 20 pounds of ear corn and weigh the shelled corn. With this weight of shelled corn refer to the table below. The percentage figure opposite the weight of shelled sample is then multiplied by the number of bushels of ear corn. This will give the number of bushels to be subtracted from or added to the original ear corn bushelage. For example: 100 bushels of ear corn (at 70 lbs.) which gives 14 lbs. of shelled corn from a 20-pound ear sample indicates that 12.5% is to be deducted. On the basis of 100 bushels, this would mean that you actually had only 87.5 bushels of shelled corn.

Weight of Shelled Sample	% to Subtract	Weight of Shelled Sample	% to Add
14.0	12.5	16.0	0.0
14.1	11.9	16.1	0.6
14.2	11.2	16.2	1.2
14.3	10.5	16.3	1.9
14.4	10.0	16.4	2.5
14.5	9.4	16.5	3.1
14.6	8.7	16.6	3.7
14.7	8.1	16.7	4.4
14.8	7.5	16.8	5.0
14.9	6.9	16.9	5.6
15.0	6.2	17.0	6.3
15.1	5.6	17.1	6.9
15.2	5.0	17.2	7.5
15.3	4.4	17.3	8.1
15.4	3.7	17.4	8.7
15.5	3.1	17.5	9.4
15.6	2.5	17.6	10.0
15.7	1.9	17.7	10.5
15.8	1.2	17.8	11.2
15.9	0.6	17.9	11.9

HOW TO CORRECT YIELDS FOR MOISTURE CONTENT

At the same time you weigh your crop, shell a 2 lb. sample and seal in a fruit jar or glassine bag. Take it to your elevator to have moisture test made.

After determining the actual moisture in sample, refer to table below. If corn is below 15.5% moisture, add weight in the amount of the percentage indicated. If corn is above 15.5% moisture, subtract an amount equal to the percentage indicated opposite the moisture in corn. For example: 100 bushels of corn with 10.5% moisture is equal to 105.9 bushels of 15.5% moisture corn or 100 bushels plus 5.9%.

% Moisture in Corn	% to Add	% Moisture in Corn	% to Add
10.5	5.9	13.0	3.0
11.0	5.3	13.5	2.4
11.5	4.7	14.0	1.8
12.0	4.1	14.5	1.2
12.5	3.6	15.0	0.6

% Moisture in Corn	% to Subtract	% Moisture in Corn	% to Subtract
15.5	0.0	20.5	5.9
16.0	0.6	21.0	6.5
16.5	1.2	22.0	7.7
17.0	1.8	23.0	8.9
17.5	2.4	24.0	10.1
18.0	3.0	25.5	11.8
18.5	3.6	30.5	17.8
19.0	4.1	35.5	23.7
19.5	4.7	40.5	29.6
20.0	5.3	50.5	41.4

Lester Pfister (above) is the dirt farmer whose meticulous perseverance developed the famous Pfister 187 Inbred from which he later produced "The 187 Hybrids" shown and described on the following pages. From the wide range of characteristics in these hybrids you can pick one or more that will produce well on your farm and prove to be a good investment for you.

Lester Pfister and sons Walter and Jerry look over the 12-row planter used for the first time in the spring of 1956.

The 12-row planter is now a part of the usual planting operation at Pfisters.

LP 112

Our earliest hybrid with large well formed utility type ears. Stalks are medium to low in height with medium-low ears. It is well adapted to North and North Central sections of the Corn Belt.

LP 123

Large eared, deep grained, medium height stalks and ears, sparse foliage. Combines high yield and early maturity. Well adapted to feeding. Has wide range of adaptability in the North Central and Central sections.

BE YOUR OWN

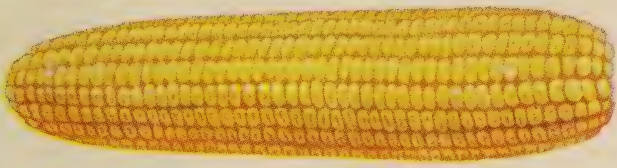
NITROGEN hunger sign is yellowing that starts at tip and moves along middle of leaf.

POTASH deficiency appears as a firing or drying along the tips and edges of lowest leaves.

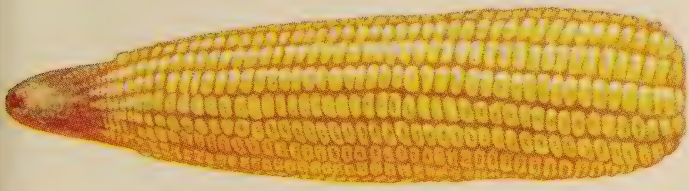
PHOSPHATE shortage marks leaves with reddish-purple, particularly on young plants.

HEALTHY leaves shine with a rich dark green color when adequately fed.

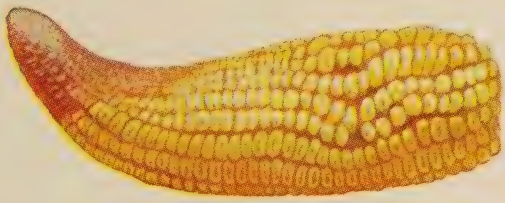
CORN DOCTOR



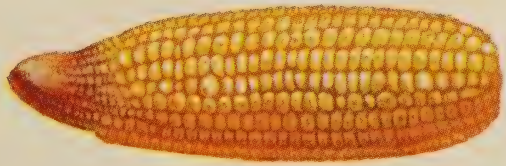
SMALLER THAN NORMAL SIZED EARS usually are a sign of low fertility. For better yields, boost fertilizer application.



POTASH shortage shows up in ears with poorly filled tips and loose chaffy kernels.



PHOSPHATE shortages interfere with pollination and kernel fill. Ears are small, often are twisted and with undeveloped kernels.

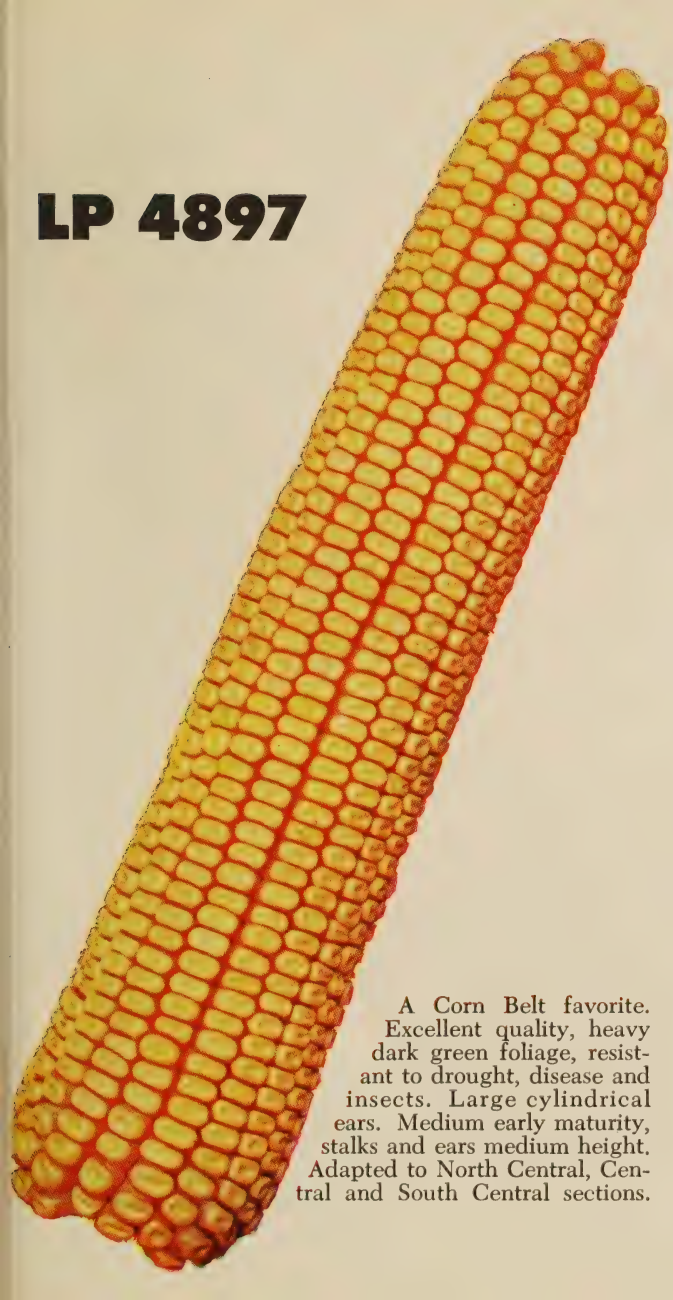


NITROGEN is essential throughout the growing season. If plant runs out of nitrogen at critical time, ears are small and protein content is low. Kernels at tip do not fill.

LP 444

A popular addition to our triple number hybrids. Insect and disease resistant. Excellent quality grain on uniform ears and stalks. Stalks and ears are medium height. Adapted to North Central and Central sections.

LP 4897



A Corn Belt favorite. Excellent quality, heavy dark green foliage, resistant to drought, disease and insects. Large cylindrical ears. Medium early maturity, stalks and ears medium height. Adapted to North Central, Central and South Central sections.

LP 555

This high yielding medium-early hybrid with excellent quality grain is rapidly becoming a favorite with farmers. Stalks are medium height with well placed ears. Well adapted to a variety of soil types and has outstanding lodging resistance. Very tolerant to insects. Adapted to North Central, Central and South Central sections.

LP 360-1

An improved 360 with the high yielding ability, shelling percentage and quality of old 360 with lodging resistance that makes it a favorite in the North Central and Central sections.

PURE *Single-Cross* HYBRID

Now available to farmers who want the best in seed corn

Here is what you get:

1. 10 to 20 or more bushels increase in yield
2. Unequaled Standability
3. Clean and easy picking at all times
4. High tolerance to corn borers and other insects
5. Drought and wilt resistant
6. Uniformity and high quality found only in a Pure Single Cross

Lester Pfister

ORDERS FOR 1959 PLANTING will be accepted in the order received and in proportion to double cross seed purchased.

"You cannot buy this hybrid anywhere else at any price"

SEE YOUR 187 HYBRID DEALER NOW

LP 380

One of the most dependable hybrids in production today with a wide range of adaptability. Stalks and ears are medium height. Excellent quality. Lodging resistant. This hybrid withstood the test of time. Used in North Central, Central and South Central areas.

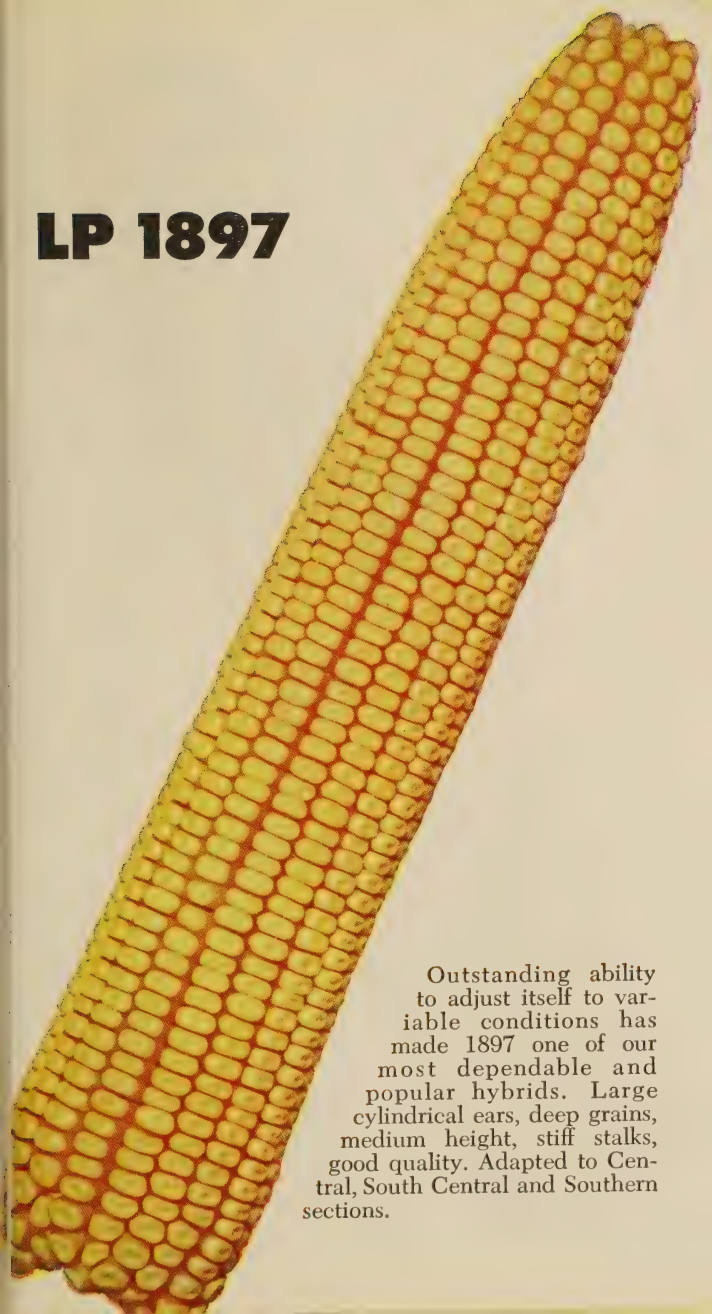
LP 456

An outstanding hybrid. Combines the desirable characteristics of high yield, quality, adaptability and lodging resistance into one great hybrid. Ears are medium height on stalks, and are large and cylindrical. Well adapted for North Central, Central and South Central sections.

LP 5897

A very uniform, medium early hybrid. Adapted to a wide range of soil and seasonal conditions. Grain excellent quality and plants are dark green and of medium height. Used in North Central, Central and South Central sections.

LP 1897



Outstanding ability to adjust itself to variable conditions has made 1897 one of our most dependable and popular hybrids. Large cylindrical ears, deep grains, medium height, stiff stalks, good quality. Adapted to Central, South Central and Southern sections.

LP 164

One of our truly great hybrids. Large eared, deep grained, stiff stalked with medium low ears with good quality grain. This hybrid has continued to grow in popularity throughout the years. Used widely in North Central, Central and South Central sections.

LP 600

This is another new hybrid of medium maturity that is becoming a favorite in the few years it has been in production. The ear, grain, and stalk qualities are of the character that is popular with Central and South Central farmers. It is well adapted to a wide variety of soil types.

LP 666

This outstanding new hybrid combines all the desirable characteristics of high yield, lodging resistance, corn borer tolerance, quality and adaptability to a wide range of soil types. Stalks are medium height with well placed, large cylindrical ears. If your farm is in the Central, South Central or Southern sections of the corn belt, you will find LP 666 highly satisfactory.

LP 777

A truly distinctive hybrid of medium maturity, well adapted to a wide range of seasonal conditions and soil types. Medium height stalks with large utility type ears. The plants are lodging resistant and insect tolerant. It is well adapted to Central, South Central and Southern sections where farmers claim it is a real champion.

The PROOF of the Pudding — heavy, well-filled ears uniformly spaced on sturdy stalks standing in line for the picker. This is a field of 187 Hybrids.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Dry Measure

2 pints . . . . . 1 qt.
8 quarts . . . . . 1 peck
4 pecks . . . . . 1 bushel

NOTE: A bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in.

Linear Measure

12 inches . . . . . 1 foot
3 feet . . . . . 1 yard
5½ yards . . . . . 1 rod or pole
16½ feet . . . . . 1 rod or pole
40 rods . . . . . 1 furlong
8 furlongs . . . . . 1 statute mile
320 rods . . . . . 1 mile
5280 feet . . . . . 1 mile

U.S. Government Land Measure

A township = 36 sections each 1 mile square.
A section = 640 acres.
A quarter section, half a mile square = 160 acres.
An eighth section, half a mile long and a quarter mile wide = 80 acres.

Other Land Measures

10 rods by 16 rods . . . . . 1 acre
5 rods by 32 rods . . . . . 1 acre
4 rods by 40 rods . . . . . 1 acre
5 yards by 968 yards . . . . . 1 acre
40 yards by 121 yards . . . . . 1 acre
20 yards by 242 yards . . . . . 1 acre
220 yards by 198 feet . . . . . 1 acre
110 feet by 396 feet . . . . . 1 acre
60 feet by 726 feet . . . . . 1 acre
300 feet by 145.2 feet . . . . . 1 acre
4840 square yards . . . . . 1 acre

Square Measure

144 sq. in.....1 square foot
9 sq. feet.....1 square yard
30¼ sq. yds.....1 square rod
272¼ sq. ft.....1 square rod
160 sq. rods.....1 acre
640 acres.....1 square mile

HOW TO COMPUTE CAPACITY OF CRIBS

Square or Rectangular Cribs

Multiply the length by the width by the depth of grain (all in feet). Multiply this sum by 2 and divide by 5. The result is the number of bushels ear corn at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for shelling percentage and moisture as directed on preceding pages.

Round Cribs

Multiply the diameter (distance across center) by the diameter. Multiply this sum by the depth (all in feet). Multiply the sum by .315. The result is bushels at 70 lbs. per bu. Correct for moisture and shelling percentages.

Piles of Corn

When heaped in form of a cone: Square the depth and square the inches of slant height (i.e., multiply each by itself). Subtract the lesser of these amounts from the greater. Multiply the difference obtained by the depth in inches. Multiply this product by .0024. The result is the bushels shelled corn at 70 lbs. bu. basis. Correct for moisture and shelling percentage. When corn is heaped against a straight wall divide this result by two.

The above formulas give bushels of 70 lb. basis ear corn. For shelled corn capacities in bushels double number bushels ear corn and correct for moisture content.

1958

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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SEPTEMBER

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OCTOBER

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NOVEMBER

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DECEMBER

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1959

JANUARY

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FEBRUARY

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MARCH

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APRIL

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MAY

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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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JUNE

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JULY

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AUGUST

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..

SEPTEMBER

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	..	..	..
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OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..

Maximum hybrid vigor, yield, quality, standability, insect tolerance and drought resistance can be obtained only by crossing two pure, unrelated, adapted inbred lines as a pure single cross.

With recent improvement in inbred lines — plus new and modern production methods— it is now possible and practical to produce this type of hybrid seed in large volume and at a reasonable cost to corn belt farmers.

Lester Pfister